SRP REPORT 2000

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
Mission Statement

Vision: The Department of Environmental Protection is committed to providing a high quality of life for the residents of New Jersey.

Mission: To assist the residents of New Jersey in preserving, sustaining, protecting and enhancing the environment to ensure the integration of high environmental quality, public health and economic vitality. We will accomplish our mission in partnership with the general public, business, the environmental community and all levels of government by:

- Developing and integrating an environmental master plan to assist the Department and our partners in decision-making through increased availability of resource data on the Geographic Information System.
- Defining and publishing reasonable, clear and predictable scientifically-based standards.
- Achieving the Department's goals in a manner that encourages compliance and innovation.
- Employing a decision-making process that is open, comprehensive, timely, predictable and efficient.
- Providing residents and visitors with affordable access to safe and clean open space, historic and natural resources.
- Assuring that pollution is prevented in the most efficient and practical way possible.
- Assuring that the best technology is planned and applied to achieve long-term goals.
- Assuring that non-treatable wastes are isolated, managed and controlled.
- Enhancing environmental awareness and stewardship through education and communication.
- Fostering a work environment that attracts and retains dedicated and talented people.
- Committing to an ongoing evaluation of the Department's progress toward achieving our mission.

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August 2001

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Executive Summary

The *Publicly Funded Cleanups Site Status Report 2000* summarizes the work conducted at all sites addressed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection's (NJDEP) Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation, with an emphasis on the work conducted in 2000. The **Introduction** section of the report discusses general topics pertaining to the publicly funded cleanup program and significant accomplishments achieved in 2000, as described below. It also includes a Site Highlights section that features photographs of remedial work recently conducted at half a dozen sites. The **Site Descriptions** section summarizes the statuses of 220 sites as of December 31, 2000, including 53 sites in the Superfund program that are being jointly addressed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and NJDEP. The **Site Listings** section provides lists of other contaminated sites that were also addressed using public funds but for various reasons do not warrant full site descriptions. Finally, the **Appendixes** section provides a summary of all the remedial work conducted by the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation in a table format.

Topics covered in the Introduction of this report include the following:

Site Cleanup Progress As of December 31, 2000, 71 percent of the areas of environmental concern, or "subsites" at Superfund sites in New Jersey that were fully or partially addressed with public funds by USEPA and NJDEP and 64 percent of the subsites at non-Superfund sites that were fully or partially addressed with public funds by NJDEP were completely cleaned up or were undergoing long-term remedial actions that have rendered the environmental or health hazards under control. The remaining 29 percent of subsites at the Superfund sites and 36 percent of subsites at the non-Superfund sites were in the investigation stage, design stage or were undergoing short term remedial action or construction activities, and a few had no work initiated at the end of the year.

Remedial Actions and Operation and Maintenance Projects Conducted in 2000 Altogether, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation and USEPA completed 25 Remedial Action/Construction projects at Superfund and non-Superfund sites during 2000 at a cost of approximately $78.5 million, and conducted Operation and Maintenance and Long-Term Remedial Action projects at 38 sites at a cost of approximately $15.4 million. In addition, USEPA completed $7.7 million in Emergency Removal Actions at 14

DPFSR Mission Statement

The mission of the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation (DPFSR) is to plan, manage and oversee publicly funded and publicly administered contaminated site investigations and cleanups pursuant to and in conformance with all applicable state and federal laws, rules and regulations. DPFSR offers support for all remedial activities undertaken by NJDEP by ensuring that technically, geologically and scientifically justified cleanup objectives are met.

In addition, DPFSR assists the Department of Treasury in procurement activities and provides assistance to the public through community outreach and information systems, and provides assistance to the regulated community and the public on health and safety issues.

Superfund and non-Superfund sites in New Jersey during Federal Fiscal Year 2000.

Federal Superfund Monies Allocated for New Jersey Sites With the commitment by USEPA of $105 million for Superfund site characterization and cleanup work in Federal Fiscal Year 2000 (October 1, 1999 to September 30, 2000), total allocations of federal Superfund monies for contaminated sites in New Jersey reached nearly $1.7 billion. Approximately 74 percent of the $1.7 billion in federal money that has been allocated for New Jersey Superfund site work since 1981 has been used to conduct cleanups, the phase of the remedial process that directly protects human health and the environment.

Private Parties Assume Cleanup Responsibilities During 2000, potentially responsible parties agreed to take over investigation and/or cleanup responsibilities at three sites that were being addressed by the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation or USEPA, saving millions of dollars in state and federal funds. Private companies interested in redeveloping the properties took responsibility for addressing two additional sites, helping NJDEP's efforts to restore brownfield sites in the state.

NJDEP's Landfill Closure Initiative In 2000, the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation started preliminary site work at eight defunct sanitary landfills that require closure actions, such as the installation of a cap or a leachate or methane gas collection system. This work is being funded with New Jersey Corporate Business Tax revenues.

Private Drinking Water Wells Tested The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation sampled approximately 950 private potable wells at more than 40 known and suspected ground water contamination areas across the state during 2000, almost twice the number the division sampled each year from 1997 through 1999. The importance of testing private potable wells for contamination was underscored with the enactment of the Private Well Testing Act in March 2001, which mandates sampling of private potable wells for various inorganic and organic contaminants during certain real estate transactions starting in September 2002.

The former US Coast Guard Repeater Station site (also known as the former Monmouth Beach Marine Police Station) located in Monmouth Beach Borough, Monmouth County. In 1998, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation excavated and removed 1,100 tons of gasoline-contaminated soil from this 1.5-acre property. Borough residents later restored the dilapidated building through donations and volunteer labor and converted it into the Monmouth Beach Cultural Center. It was opened to the public in May of 2000.

Water Treatment Systems and Water Lines Installed During 2000, Independence Township in Warren County completed construction of a public water line in a ground water contamination area using $4 million provided by the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation. The publicly funded division also provided Essex Fells Borough with $215,000 in 2000 to equip one of its municipal drinking water supply wells with an air stripper to remove volatile organic contamination.

NJDEP issues the Publicly Funded Cleanups Site Status Report annually pursuant to P.L. 1997, chapter 234, the state legislation that authorized appropriations of the New Jersey Corporate Business Tax for NJDEP site investigations and cleanups. A *Site Remediation Program Financial Plan Report* for 2000 is also available under separate cover.

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Introduction

Section I

Publicly funded cleanup activity

Twenty years ago, in December 1980, the United States Congress passed landmark environmental legislation with enactment of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), commonly known as Superfund. CERCLA authorized USEPA to work with state governments to remedy the nation's worst hazardous waste sites and established a fund of special taxes and revenues to cover investigation and cleanup costs when the parties responsible for the contamination are unknown or unable to pay. Enactment of this legislation reflected the public's growing awareness of the importance of cleaning up the nation's hazardous waste sites and the critical need for public funding to address contaminated properties when the responsible parties are not available to perform the remedial work. Over the past two decades, NJDEP has developed a strong Site Remediation Program both to facilitate the investigation and remediation of New Jersey's Superfund sites and to address other contaminated sites not under the purview of the federal program. Comprised of the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation and the Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation, the Site Remediation Program has been involved in the review, investigation and/or cleanup of more than 36,000 sites across New Jersey, including 129 designated as Superfund sites since 1980 (see box on page xii).

The *Publicly Funded Cleanups Site Status Report 2000* details the work accomplished by the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation, which investigates and cleans up priority contaminated sites in New Jersey when the parties responsible for the contamination are unknown, or are unwilling or unable to conduct the necessary remedial work using their own funds. The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation conducts this work using funds from a variety of sources, including the federal Superfund program, the state's 1981 and 1986 Hazardous Discharge Bond Funds, the New Jersey Spill Fund and dedicated revenues from the New Jersey Corporate Business Tax. The types of sites addressed by the publicly funded division and covered in this report include inactive landfills, gasoline stations with leaking underground storage tanks, illegal hazardous waste dumps, active and inactive industrial facilities, ground water contamination areas and others. Remediation of the environmental hazards at these sites helps ensure safer neighborhoods and work places and protects New Jersey's valuable drinking water supplies.

The universe of sites covered in the *Publicly Funded Cleanups Site Status Report 2000* is depicted in Figure 1. As of December

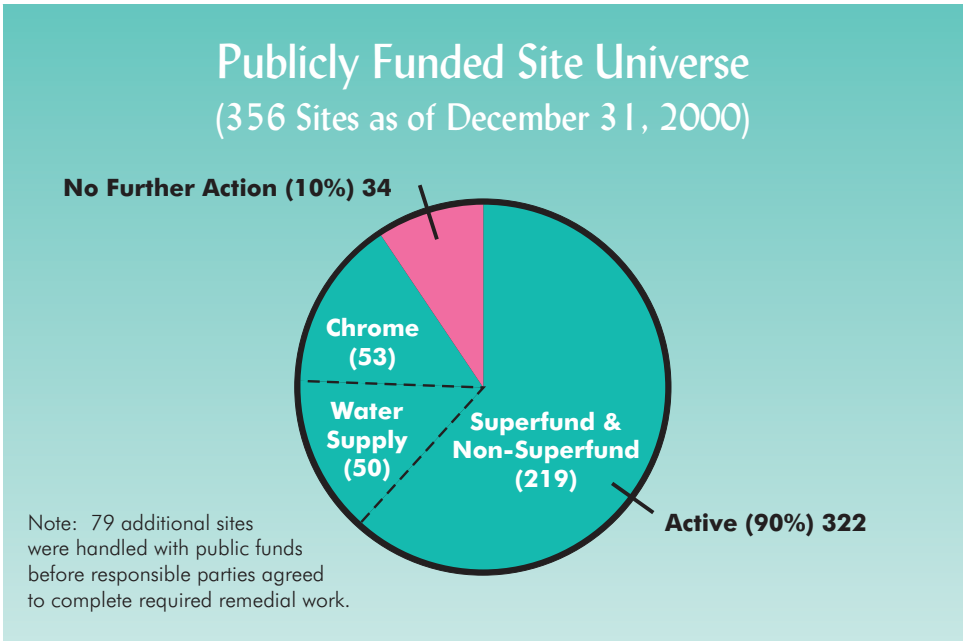


Figure 1

31, 2000, 356 sites were either being actively investigated or cleaned up or had been fully remediated using public funds. The active site category includes 53 Superfund sites and 166 non-Superfund sites where soil, ground water and/or other environmental media are being addressed, and one non-Superfund "site" consisting of 53 separate properties in Hudson County affected by chromium contamination. Detailed descriptions for these sites can be found in Section II of this report. Also included in the active site category are 50 Water Supply sites, potable well contamination areas where NJDEP has provided residents with alternate drinking water supplies or water treatment systems and has investigated or will be investigating the sources of the contamination. A list of these sites specifying the contaminants of concern and the action taken by NJDEP to supply clean drinking water starts on page 297 in Section III of this report.

The fully remediated category, otherwise known as the "No Further Action" category, is comprised of six former Superfund sites that have been deleted from the National Priorities List and where all work is completed and 28 non-Superfund sites where investigation and cleanup work has been completed. A list of the No Further Action sites is also provided in Section III.

In addition, the publicly funded division was involved in addressing 79 sites that were

Origins of the Site Remediation Program

In the late 1970s and early 1980s, public support for a coordinated cleanup effort and pioneering state and federal laws enabled NJDEP to establish a progressive program to address contaminated sites. Beginning with the passage of the New Jersey Spill Compensation and Control Act in 1976, the state initiated the first program in the country for the cleanup of contaminated sites that posed danger to human health and the environment. This program became a national model. For the first time serious consideration was given to reversing decades of industrial, commercial and household waste mismanagement that resulted in discharges of hazardous substances into the environment.

Following New Jersey's lead, the federal government created a program to provide financial aid and technical guidance in cleaning up the nation's more serious contaminated sites. Enacted in 1980, the law is called the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), more commonly known as Superfund. This program was strengthened in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA).

As the universe of potentially contaminated sites in New Jersey continued to increase from an original inventory of about 1,200 sites, NJDEP expanded its cleanup efforts to meet the challenges posed by a variety of pollution problems. The passage of several key state laws facilitated these endeavors, including the Environmental Cleanup Responsibility Act (later replaced by the Industrial Site Recovery Act) and Underground Storage Tank Act. Also, a Voluntary Cleanup Program started in 1993 facilitates cleanup of contaminated sites, including many brownfield projects, by private parties and municipalities under Site Remediation Program oversight. The Brownfield and Contaminated Site Remediation Act in 1998 further refined the overall remedial process and stimulated cleanup and reuse of additional brownfield sites. The inventory of sites maintained by the Site Remediation Program for general reporting purposes includes more than 36,000 sites, of which more than 23,000 received No Further Action designations from NJDEP as of December 31, 2000.

subsequently transferred to the cleanup program's Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation for oversight after private parties agreed to complete the work using their own funds. A list of the sites that have been transferred to the responsible party division is provided in Section III.

The following narrative analyzes the current statuses of the above sites in more detail to provide a complete picture of NJDEP's and USEPA's progress investigating and cleaning up publicly funded sites in New Jersey.

Cumulative site cleanup progress

The most effective way to measure NJDEP's and USEPA's progress addressing publicly funded sites is to evaluate the cleanup status of the individual areas of environmental concern that comprise the sites. These areas of concern are generally called subsites, although in the federal Superfund program they may be referred to as operable units. While a subsite or an operable unit may focus on any environmental issue, typical examples include contaminated ground water, contaminated soil, leaking underground storage tanks, contaminated surface water and/or sediments in water bodies at or near the site, buried drums, abandoned waste containers and off-site potable wells. A subsite or operable unit also may be designated to address a pressing environmental concern, such as an Immediate Environmental Concern (IEC) condition. Some sites consist of only one subsite encompassing the entire site, which may be divided into smaller subsites as the investigation continues and additional environmental problems are discovered. The specific subsites for each site correlate to the separate bars in the charts provided beneath the site descriptions in Section II.

Some subsites may require only a relatively short remedial measure, such as the removal and disposal of abandoned drums or the excavation of contaminated soil, before they are considered completed and a No Further Action status is assigned for that subsite. Most, however, require a series of steps to fully address the contamination. These normally progress in the following order: 1) a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) phase at Superfund sites or Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) phase at non-Superfund sites; 2) a Remedial Design phase (RD); 3) a Remedial Action phase (RA), which may also be referred to as the Construction phase; and 4) the Operation and Maintenance phase (O&M), which in some cases is referred to as the Long-Term Remedial Action (LTRA) phase. The overall remedial process is described on pages xvi and xvii. It is important to note that once a subsite is in the Operation & Maintenance or Long-Term Remedial Action phase, that particular environmental hazard is under control and does not present a danger to human health. One example is the extraction and treatment of contaminated ground water, which prevents a plume from migrating off site while simultaneously removing the dissolved pollutants.

The following charts summarize NJDEP's and USEPA's achievements in addressing publicly funded sites in terms of the number of subsites that have been completed and those that are underway. As Figure 2 shows, as of December 31, 2000 approximately 71 percent of the subsites at the 83 Superfund sites that were fully or partially addressed with public funds have been completely cleaned up and given a No Further Action status, or are being worked on through long-term operation, monitoring and maintenance. This includes subsites at Superfund sites that were deleted from the National Priorities List after remedial actions were completed, and those subsites completed with public funds before the cases were

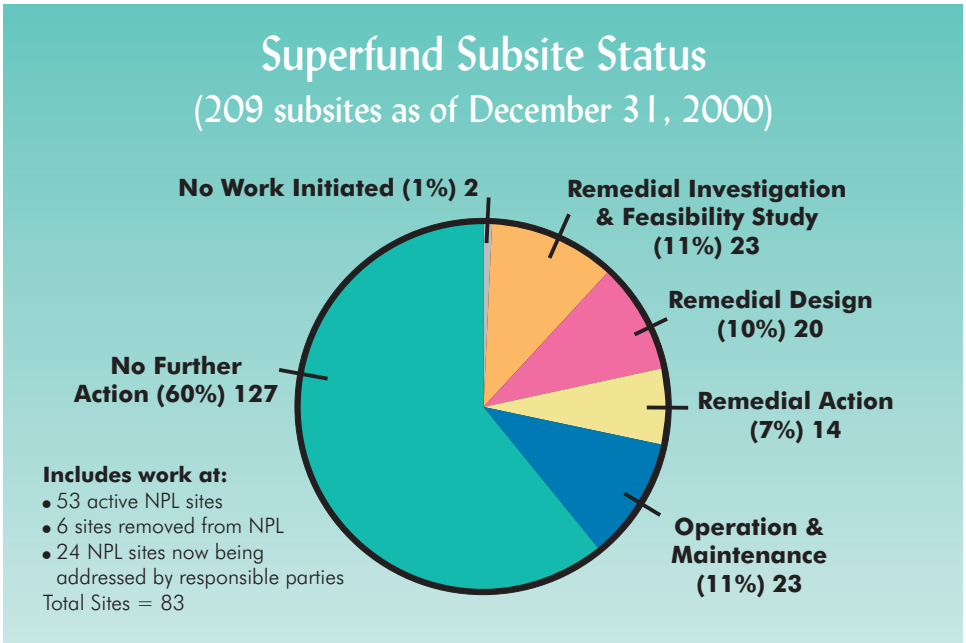


Figure 2

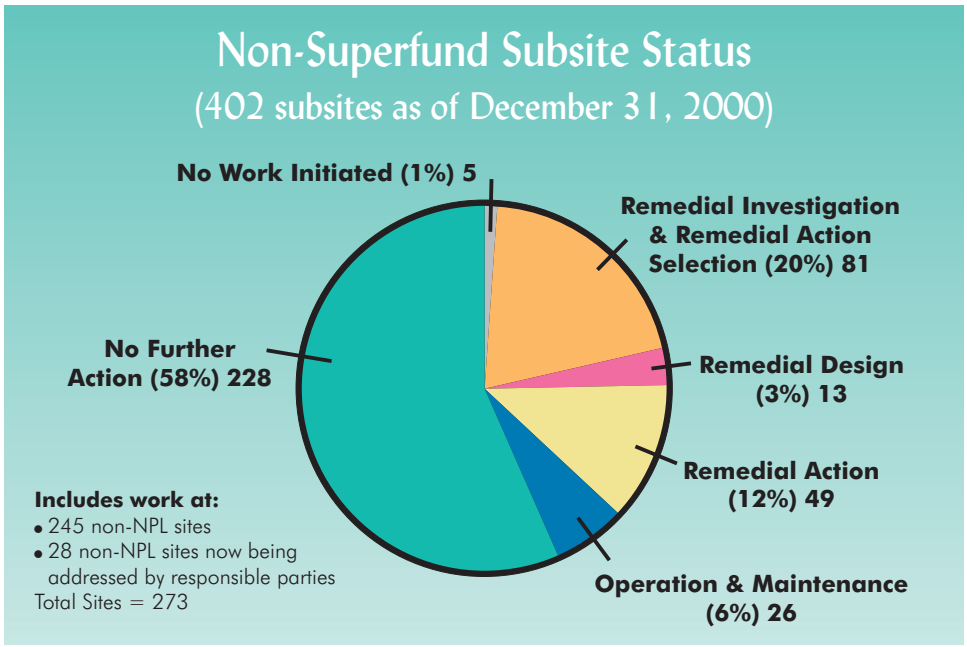


Figure 3

transferred to the responsible party division. The remaining 29 percent of subsites are part of active sites and are either in the RI/FS, RD or RA stage, or had no work initiated at the end of the year.

Likewise, at the 273 non-Superfund sites addressed with public funds as of December 31, 2000, 64 percent of subsites were given no further action status or are under long-term operation, monitoring and maintenance (Figure 3). This includes subsites at sites that were fully remediated as well as subsites that were completed using public funds before the cases were transferred to the Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation for oversight or redirection to other offices of NJDEP. The remaining 36 percent are active subsites in the RI/RAS, RD or RA stages or had no work initiated as of the end of the year.

NJDEP's and USEPA's progress at publicly funded sites can also be evaluated in terms of the number of remedial phases completed and underway. This information for Superfund and non-Superfund sites is portrayed in Figures 4 and 5, respectively. A list of these projects and the sites where they were or are currently being performed is included in Section IV.

Remedial Action/Construction projects completed in 2000

The Remedial Actions (also known as Construction projects) conducted by NJDEP and USEPA are the most visible indications of cleanup progress in a community. A

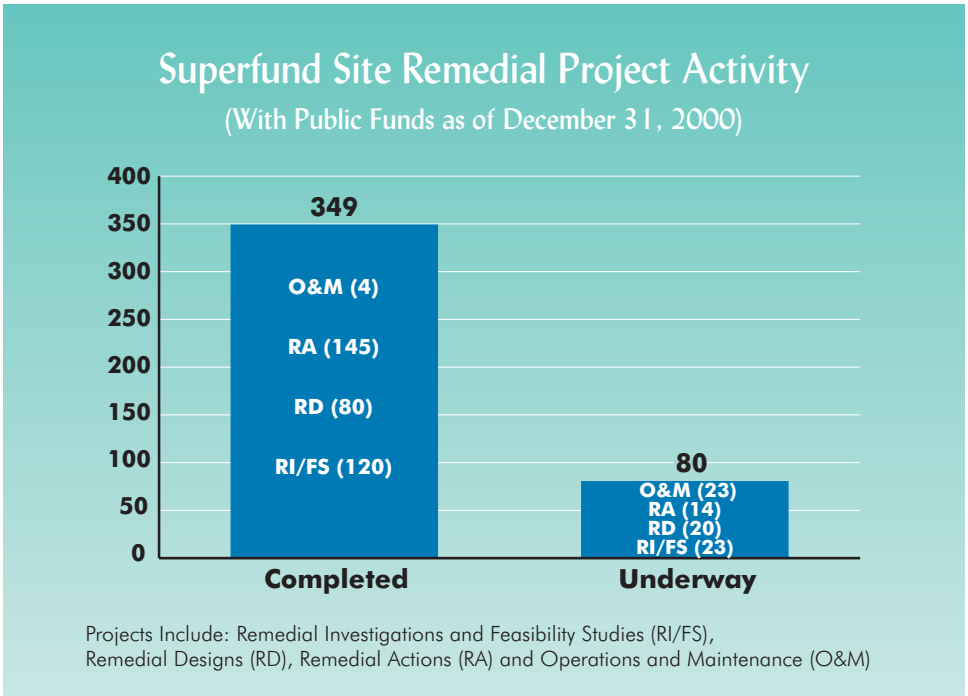


Figure 4

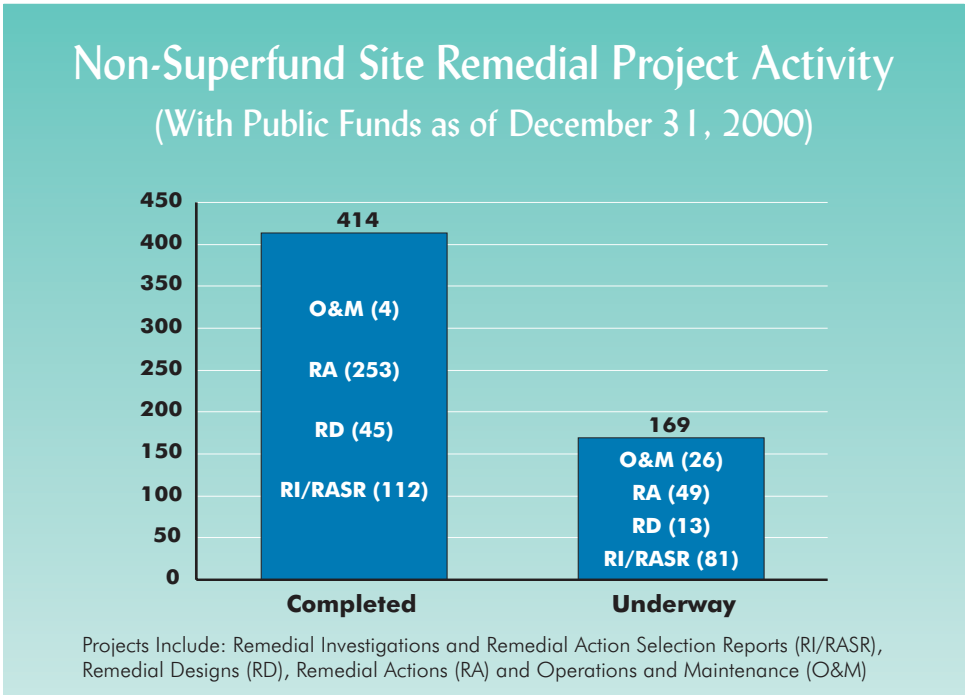


Figure 5

Remedial Action or Construction project may include, but is not limited to, any of the following measures:

- Installation of an on-site ground water treatment system
- Installation of an on-site soil treatment system
- Removal of contaminated soil or other contaminated materials
- Demolition of on-site buildings when necessary to facilitate the remedial process
- Installation of a cap or slurry wall at a landfill
- Removal of leaking underground storage tanks
- Installation of a permanent cover over contaminated soil
- Installation of a public water line or a treatment system on a municipal supply well through a third party contract with the local water purveyor or township

During 2000, NJDEP and USEPA completed Remedial Action/Construction projects at 25 sites at a total cost of $78.5 million. The sites where these actions were completed are listed in Figure 6 and include Superfund sites and non-Superfund sites (including Immediate Environmental Concern or IEC cases). A noteworthy example is the Vineland Chemical Company Superfund site, where USEPA completed construction of a $16.8 million

The Remedial Process

For the purpose of evaluating the progress of publicly funded cleanup activities at Superfund and non-Superfund sites, it is important to understand how sites move through the remedial process. A site is usually divided into subsites or operable units, allowing for variation in the speed or extent to which problem areas at a site are addressed. In this manner, contamination at subsites presenting the most immediate environmental concerns can be dealt with first, such as removal of surface wastes or containment of waste materials to prevent the threat of direct contact or off-site migration. The remaining subsites that move through the remedial process usually involve more complex studies and cleanup actions, such as treatment of contaminated soil or ground water. The projects described below may occur at both the site or subsite level, depending on the complexity of the contamination at the location being addressed. A subsite's status depends on the type of work under way. If all work is completed, the No Further Action status described below applies.

A **Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS)** is an examination conducted at Superfund sites to determine the extent of contamination and identify acceptable alternatives for cleanup. Substantial effort is expended in characterizing environmental problems at a site during the **RI**. Select criteria are then employed during the **FS** to analyze and evaluate in detail the effectiveness, implementability, timeliness, cost and community concerns associated with each alternative considered. At non-Superfund sites, a **Remedial Action Selection (RAS)** is performed in place of a **Feasibility Study**. All publicly funded actions and most privately funded actions at non-Superfund sites require a **RAS** prior to selecting and implementing a cleanup plan. Also, for publicly funded sites, both Superfund and non-Superfund, NJDEP presents a preferred alternative for public comment that best meets the stipulated evaluation criteria.

A **Remedial Design (RD)** is the development of engineering plans and specifications to implement the remedy selected from the **FS** or **RAS**, such as sizing a ground water treatment plant or developing an accurate measurement of contaminated soil that must be removed for off-site disposal. Further data collection and analysis may be required to finalize design specifications.

A **Remedial Action (RA)** is the implementation of the selected remedy. An **RA** could include: removal of contaminated soil; capping contaminated soil or fill; treatment of contaminated soil, ground water or drinking water; fencing; and, other actions. This phase, often referred to as the construction period, is the most visible indicator of cleanup progress. NJDEP soil cleanup criteria have been established for many contami-

nants to guide unrestricted, limited restricted and restricted remedial actions. This enables cleanup and reuse of some sites, such as a former industrial complex, at a lower cost. A **Deed Notice** (formerly called a Declaration of Environmental Restriction) is imposed for sites that only comply with the restricted soil criteria (a limited restricted remedial action) or when engineering controls at sites with soil contamination levels that exceed the restricted criteria adequately protect public health and the environment (a restricted remedial action). This notice ensures the disclosure of site conditions to future owners and the maintenance of required engineering controls. Certain exceptions for affected ground water also can be obtained depending upon its use. A **Classification Exception Area** is established at sites when ground water contaminant levels exceed state ground water quality criteria, but there is an expectation that over time such standards will be met.

Operation and Maintenance (O&M) is performed at sites where long-term cleanup actions are underway or environmental controls have been installed. Typical examples of **O&M** activities include monitoring and maintaining ground water extraction and treatment systems and landfill caps and slurry walls. At sites where contamination is left to naturally attenuate over time, **O&M** may involve simply monitoring the contamination. These treatment systems and/or monitoring efforts vary in duration and are necessary to ensure compliance with cleanup standards selected for the site. At sites where restricted cleanups are conducted, **O&M** may continue indefinitely. The state funds 100 percent of **O&M** costs at Superfund and non-Superfund sites.

Long-Term Remedial Action (LTRA) denotes O&M activities performed on large-scale ground water extraction and treatment plants at Superfund sites. These treatment plants are projected to run for at least several years until ground water cleanup criteria are achieved. For the first 10 years, USEPA funds 90 percent of **LTRA** costs with the state providing the remaining 10 percent. After the initial 10 years the site is considered in O&M and the state funds 100 percent of these costs.

A **No Further Action (NFA)** designation is given when all remedial activities that were necessary to address an environmental concern have been completed. An **NFA** designation also is given when it is determined that regulatory requirements have been satisfied at a site, including when no contamination is found above applicable criteria. NJDEP designates an NFA-A for a partial area of a site and an NFA-E for an entire site. An NFA-A or NFA-E can have restrictions or institutional controls such as a Deed Notice or Classification Exception Area if soil or ground water contamination remains above applicable standards.

NJDEP and USEPA Remedial Action Projects Completed in 2000

Site Name	Municipality	County	Cost
243 North Texas Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic	$80,000
661 South Broad Street	Pennsville Township	Salem	$97,000
Asbestos Dump Superfund Site	Long Hill Township	Morris	$5,000,000
Chester Borough/Cross Roads Ground Water Contamination Sites	Chester Borough	Morris	$288,000
Citgo Service Station Upper Township	Upper Township	Cape May	$3,000
Cleveland Industrial Center	Washington Township	Morris	$175,000
Electronic Parts Specialty Company	Lumberton Township	Burlington	$280,000
Ellis Property Superfund Site	Evesham Township	Burlington	$3,200,000
Emmells Septic Landfill Superfund Site	Galloway Township	Atlantic	$2,166,000
Essex Fells Borough Water Department Well 13	West Caldwell Borough	Essex	$215,000
Gary's Gas & Go	Middle Township	Cape May	$146,000
Goldere's Junk Yard	Morristown Town	Morris	$560,000
Grant Industries Incorporated	Elmwood Park Borough	Bergen	$30,000
Imperial Oil Company Inc. Superfund Site	Marlboro Township	Monmouth	$630,000
Independence Twp Ground Water Contamination	Independence Township	Warren	$4,000,000
Industrial Latex Superfund Site	Wallington Borough	Bergen	$27,000,000
Martin Aaron Inc. Superfund Site	Camden City	Camden	$75,000
Neighborhood Garage	Middlesex Borough	Middlesex	$35,000
Pepe Field Superfund Site	Boonton Town	Morris	$16,400,000
Plaza Gas & Car Wash	Lower Township	Cape May	$150,000
Prices Landfill 1	Pleasantville City	Atlantic	$950,000
Stor Dynamics	Elmwood Park Borough	Bergen	$150,000
Vineland Chemical Company Inc. Superfund Site	Vineland City	Cumberland	$16,800,000
West Paterson Coal Gas (PSE&G)	West Paterson Borough	Passaic	$50,000

Figure 6

ground water treatment system. The new treatment system is processing approximately one million gallons of ground water each day to remove volatile organic compounds and metals.

Other examples of site-specific work performed by NJDEP and USEPA can be found in the Site Highlights section, which features photographs of construction activities at six contaminated sites to help illustrate the remedial process. These examples show how public funds are used to clean ground water at a hazardous waste site, prevent human contact with asbestos waste, remove soil that is a source of contamination to ground water, return a former industrial property to productive use and ensure safe drinking water supplies.

Emergency Removal Actions performed by USEPA in 2000

USEPA conducted Emergency Removal Actions at 14 sites throughout the state during Federal Fiscal Year 2000 at a cost of approximately $7.7 million, as presented in Figure 7. Under an Emergency Removal Action, materials that present a direct contact, inhalation or ingestion hazard or other immediate danger are removed from the site and disposed at an approved facility. Ex-

USEPA Emergency Removal Actions Completed in FFY 2000

Site Name	Municipality	County	Cost
Addy Mill	Paterson City	Passaic	$25,000
Container Recyclers	Camden City	Camden	$80,000
Cornell Dubilier Electronics, Inc.	South Plainfield Borough	Middlesex	$293,000
Graebel Van Lines	Moorestown Township	Burlington	$12,000
Greenwood Trailer Site	Kearny Town	Hudson	$100,000
Jersey City Abandoned Trailer	Jersey City	Hudson	$150,000
Leader Dye and Finishing Co, Inc.	Paterson City	Passaic	$150,000
Mechanic Street Realty Corp	Perth Amboy City	Middlesex	$567,000
Monroe Twp Ground Water Contamination	Monroe Township	Gloucester	$170,000
Pittsburgh Metals & Graphics	Jersey City	Hudson	$2,864,000
Riverside Avenue Site	Newark City	Essex	$150,000
Roebling Steel Company	Florence Township	Burlington	$2,945,000
Steeds Scrap Paper & Metal	Camden City	Camden	$210,000
Zschiegner Refining Company	Howell Township	Monmouth	$12,0000

Figure 7

amples of Emergency Removal Actions are the removal of drums of hazardous wastes, highly contaminated materials or explosives. Many of the Emergency Removal Actions performed by USEPA in 2000 occurred at non-Superfund sites that are currently not being addressed under NJDEP's publicly funded division; however, since public funds were used to accomplish this work, this information is provided here.

One important Emergency Removal Action that was completed during 2000 occurred at the Roebling Steel Company Superfund site in Florence Township, Burlington County, where USEPA removed and disposed of asbestos insulation from the interiors of 70 buildings and exterior pipes, process dusts contaminated with heavy metals and vats of acid wastes. The Emergency Removal Action, which cost more than $2.9 million to implement, represented a significant step in the remediation of this Superfund site.

USEPA completed construction of this ground water treatment plant at the Vineland Chemical Company Superfund site in 2000.

Operation and Maintenance and Long-Term Remedial Actions in 2000

The Operation and Maintenance (O&M) or Long-Term Remedial Action (LTRA) phase ensures that the Remedial Action / Construction project implemented at a site works effectively and / or remains protective of human health and the environment. O&M covers a wide range of activities, from overseeing the proper function of a ground water remediation system to cutting the grass on a landfill cap. O&M may also include the environmental monitoring performed to evaluate the effectiveness of a remedial measure. One example of this is the periodic sampling of ground water that is conducted after a source of contamination has been addressed at a site or a plume of contaminated ground water has been remedied through active treatment. LTRA refers to O&M activities conducted at long-term ground water treatment projects at certain Superfund sites. (See page xvii for detailed definitions of O&M and LTRA.)

During 2000, NJDEP and USEPA conducted O&M or LTRA activities at 38 sites at a cost of $ 15.4 million. Several of the sites have more than one subsite in O&M or LTRA phase. A list of the sites in O&M / LTRA and the types of actions underway is provided in Figure 8. As additional sites move past the Remedial Action / Construction phase, more of these long-term actions will be required to keep treatment systems running properly and ensure that measures taken have successfully addressed site conditions.

Superfund update

During Federal Fiscal Year 2000 (October 1, 1999 to September 30, 2000) USEPA allocated more than $83.5 million in federal Superfund money for cleanups at 18 publicly funded Superfund sites in New Jersey. A list of the New Jersey Superfund sites allocated cleanup funding by USEPA during Federal Fiscal Year 2000, the types of cleanup actions and the amount funded is provided in Figure 9. These cleanup projects ranged from relatively short-term activities, such as the excavation and disposal of contaminated soil, to Long-Term Remedial Action activities, such as the operation and maintenance of ground water treatment systems. In addition, a significant number of these sites received funding to demolish on-site buildings for the purpose of removing contaminated structural materials, eliminating a physical hazard or to facilitate the remediation of contaminated soil underneath or near the building. NJDEP was able to procure this high level of cleanup funding in part due to the availability of money from the Corporate Business Tax and Hazardous Discharge Bond Funds to provide the 10% state matching funds required under federal Superfund regulations for cleanup actions.

USEPA also allocated $21.7 million for characterization work (Remedial Investigations / Feasibility Studies and Remedial Designs) at various New Jersey Superfund sites during Federal Fiscal Year 2000. This funding was supplied completely with federal dollars, since Superfund regulations do not require state matching funds for these activities. The $105 million committed by USEPA this year brought the amount of federal money allocated for New Jersey Superfund sites since 1981 to $1.7 billion. It is important to note that almost 74% of this amount, or roughly $1.26 billion, has been used for site cleanups, the phase of the remedial process that directly protects human health and the environment.

A list of New Jersey Superfund sites starts on page 337 of Section IV.

Operation, Monitoring & Maintenance Projects Underway

Project Name	Action	Type
1603 Dumont Terrace	IEC Action	Non-Superfund
243 North Texas Avenue	Free Product Recovery	Non-Superfund
5 Devon Avenue	Free Product Recovery	Non-Superfund
661 South Broad Street	Ground Water Monitoring	Non-Superfund
A-Z Automotive	Ground Water Pump & Treat, POET Maintenance	Non-Superfund
Amoco Service Station Milltown	Vapor Recovery	Non-Superfund
Amoco Service Union City	Ground Water Monitoring	Non-Superfund
Big Hill Landfill	Cap, Methane Gas Collection System & Canterbury Pond Aerator Maintenance	Non-Superfund
Bog Creek Farm* LTRA	Ground Water Pump & Treat	Superfund
Burnt Fly Bog	Site & Sediment Pond Maintenance	Superfund
Citgo Service Station North Brunswick	Ground Water Monitoring	Non-Superfund
Combe Fill North Landfill	Monitoring, Cap Maintenance	Superfund
Combe Fill South Landfill	Cap & POET Maintenance	Superfund
Denzer & Schafer X-Ray	Ground Water Monitoring	Superfund
Edgewood Village	Ground Water Monitoring	Non-Superfund
Ellis Property LTRA	Ground Water Pump & Treat	Superfund
Evor Phillips Leasing Co.	Ground Water Pump & Treat	Superfund
Exxon Service Station Lakehurst	Ground Water Pump & Treat, Vapor Recovery	Non-Superfund
Florence Land Recontouring Inc Landfill	Leachate, Methane Gas Collection, Cap Maintenance	Superfund
Garden State Cleaners* LTRA	Ground Water Pump & Treat	Superfund
Higgins Farm* LTRA	Ground Water Pump & Treat	Superfund
Holland Sales & Service Inc	POET Maintenance	Non-Superfund
Hope Auto Care	Ground Water Pump & Treat, Vapor Recovery	Non-Superfund
Hudson County Chromate (16 Sites)	Cap, Fence Maintenance	Non-Superfund
Imperial Oil Company Inc	Floating Oil Product Removal	Superfund
Jack's Auto	Free Product Recovery	Non-Superfund
Lang Property * LTRA	Ground Water Pump & Treat	Superfund
Lipari Landfill* LTRA	On-Site Leachate/Ground Water Pump & Treat	Superfund
McFarland's Service Station	Free Product & Vapor Recovery	Non-Superfund
Neighborhood Garage	Ground Water Pump & Treat, Vapor Recovery	Non-Superfund
Research Organics Inorganics	Ground Water Monitoring	Non-Superfund
Semonian Service Station	Vapor Recovery	Non-Superfund
South Jersey Clothing Company* LTRA	Ground Water Pump & Treat	Superfund
Syncon Resins	Ground Water Pump & Treat	Superfund
Vineland Chemical Company* LTRA	Ground Water Pump & Treat	Superfund
Texaco Service Oaklyn Borough	Ground Water Monitoring	Non-Superfund
Welsbach & General Gas/Ste-Lar Building*	Site Maintenance	Superfund
Williams Property LTRA	Ground Water Pump & Treat	Superfund

*USEPA manages O&M/LTRA work at these sites.
POET-Point-of-Entry Treatment water filtration system

Note: Responsible Parties for the Nascolite Corporation Superfund site in Millville City, Cumberland County are conducting O&M of the on-site ground water treatment system using private funds.

Figure 8

Superfund Cleanup Funding For Federal Fiscal Year 2000

Site	Cleanup Work	Money
Asbestos Dump (Long Hill Township, Morris County)	Completion of landfill cover	$16,000
Bog Creek Farm (Howell Township, Monmouth County)	Extraction and treatment of contaminated ground water	$1,000,000
Brook Industrial Park (Bound Brook Borough, Somerset County)	Excavation and disposal of contaminated soil	$1,000,000
Ellis Property (Evesham Township, Burlington County)	Completion of ground water treatment system	$936,000
Federal Creosote Company (Manville Borough, Somerset County)	Demolition of residences and removal of contaminated soil	$17,400,000
Garden State Cleaners (Buena Borough, Atlantic County)	Extraction and treatment of contaminated ground water	$250,000
Glen Ridge Radium Sites (Glen Ridge Boro & Bloomfield Township, Essex County)	Excavation and disposal of radioactive soil	$19,764,000
Higgins Farm (Franklin Township, Somerset County)	Extraction and treatment of contaminated ground water	$900,000
Horseshoe Road (Sayreville Borough, Middlesex County)	Building demolition and debris removal	$523,000
Imperial Oil/Champion Chemical (Marlboro Township, Monmouth County)	Building demolition	$396,000
Industrial Latex (Wallington Borough, Bergen County)	On-site treatment of contaminated soil	$482,000
Lang Property (Pemberton Township, Burlington County)	Extraction and treatment of contaminated ground water	$1,300,000
Pepe Field (Boonton Town, Morris County)	Restoration of park	$3,800,000
Roebling Steel Company (Florence Township, Burlington County)	Building decontamination and demolition	$7,900,000
South Jersey Clothing Company (Buena Borough, Atlantic County)	Extraction and treatment of contaminated ground water	$250,000
U.S. Radium Corporation (Orange City, Essex County)	Excavation and disposal of radioactive soil	$16,056,000
Vineland Chemical Company (Vineland City, Cumberland County)	Installation of ground water treatment system	$7,412,000
Welsbach/General Gas Mantle (Camden and Gloucester Cities, Camden County)	Demolition of radioactive building at General Gas Mantle property	$3,972,000

Figure 9

Private cleanups conserve public funds

A responsible party or other private party may assume responsibility for addressing a NJDEP-lead site at certain stages of the remedial process, before the state has engaged contractors to perform the work using public funds. The critical stages when a responsible party may take over an investigation or cleanup of a site are before a Remedial Investigation is begun, before a Remedial Design is begun, or, if no Remedial Design is required, at the initiation of a Remedial Action. At that point NJDEP will require the responsible party to sign an Administrative Consent Order (ACO), a formal agreement that defines the scope of the investigation and/or cleanup and establishes the amount of funding the responsible party must make available to NJDEP to complete the work should it fail to fulfill the requirements of the ACO. All work conducted by the responsible party is supervised by the Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation and in accordance with NJDEP's Technical Regulations for Site Remediation (NJAC 7:26E).

Whenever possible, NJDEP will attempt to secure a signed ACO before the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation begins a Remedial Investigation at a site, as this approach preserves more public funds for other sites and enables NJDEP to avoid future cost recovery actions against the potentially responsible party. During 2000, NJDEP successfully negotiated ACOs with potentially responsible parties for Remedial Investigation and cleanup work at 17 contaminated sites, averting transfer of these sites to the publicly funded division and saving an estimated $11.7 million in public cleanup funds. For example, two companies associated with the Somerset Tire Service site in Bound Brook, Somerset County entered into an ACO to investigate and remediate contamination resulting from historic pesticide manufacturing operations and an oil spill from an above ground tank that ruptured in 1999 during a severe flood. The two potentially responsible parties posted $3.5 million in financial assurance, the estimated cost to address the site.

During 2000, NJDEP negotiated ACOs with potentially responsible parties to complete remedial work at two sites that were already in the process of being addressed by the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation. A group of 56 potentially responsible parties for the PJP Landfill in Jersey City, Hudson County agreed to remove buried drums from the landfill, install a cover over an uncapped portion of the landfill and monitor ground water for five years pursuant to a 1995 Record of Decision for the site. The potentially responsible parties' actions are expected to save more than $24 million in state and federal cleanup funds. Potentially responsible parties for the Goldere's Junkyard site in Morristown, Morris County agreed to install a two-foot soil cover over soil contaminated with low levels of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), semi-volatile organic compounds and lead, which will save the state an estimated $600,000 in cleanup funds. In addition, a group of 16 potentially responsible parties for the Lightman Drum Company Superfund site signed an Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) with USEPA in 2000 to perform a RI/FS to determine the extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The transfer of the site to the potentially responsible parties for the RI/FS is expected to save approximately $2 million in federal Superfund money. If the study reveals the site requires remedial action, the potentially responsible parties

will conduct this work under one or more additional AOCs with USEPA.

Private parties redevelop brownfields at former publicly funded sites

Although a site is usually transferred from the publicly funded division to the responsible party division in order to allow the responsible party (or parties) to address the contamination, two notable exceptions occurred in 2000. Private parties interested in developing two contaminated industrial sites that were in the process of being addressed by the publicly funded division agreed to complete the necessary remedial actions under the supervision of the responsible party division, boosting NJDEP's efforts to redevelop the state's brownfields. In Newark City, Essex County, a pallet manufacturer interested in expanding his business onto the neighboring Albert Steel Drum site agreed to remove grossly contaminated soil and sediments from the site, install a cap over the residually contaminated soil and monitor the ground water. The transfer of this site to the private party will save an estimated $2.3 million in state funds. Also in Newark City, the Hartz Mountain Company purchased the nearby International Way site and began a Remedial Investigation in 2000 to delineate the contamination in the soil and ground water at the property. The transfer of this site to the private party will save at least $200,000 in state cleanup funds. A list of all sites transferred from the Publicly Funded Division to the Responsible Party Division is included in the Appendixes section.

NJDEP's landfill closure initiative advances in 2000

NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation recently initiated a statewide program to address inactive solid waste landfills that have not been capped or otherwise properly closed, and are therefore at risk of contaminating the environment with landfill leachate and releasing methane, a greenhouse gas. Begun in 1999 with a single landfill, the landfill closure project was expanded significantly during 2000 with the addition of eight defunct landfills from Bergen to Cape May counties. The landfills that the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation is addressing under this program are listed in Figure 10 and details about each site are available in the Site Descriptions section of this report.

The sites being addressed with public funds under this initiative were selected from a list of approximately 100 landfills that have not been fully closed according to NJDEP's Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste. The criteria that NJDEP used to determine which sites warranted priority action were the sizes and volumes of the landfills, their geographic locations, watershed impacts, the presence or absence of on-site controls to protect the environment and the financial viability of the responsible parties. The Municipal Sanitary Landfill Authority 1-D Landfill in Kearny Town, Hudson County, was the first site included in this program in 1999 in large part due to the thousands of gallons of contaminated leachate it discharges daily to nearby wetlands. The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation plans to install a landfill cap, a subsurface leachate containment wall (also known as a "slurry wall"), and a leachate collection system at the site at an estimated cost of approximately $15 million. Field investigation work is underway to collect preliminary data for a Remedial Design for these measures and NJDEP expects to complete the landfill closure activities at the site in 2005. Methane gas is already being collected from the landfill by a private company and sold as an energy source.

The eight new sites in the landfill closure program require in-depth evaluations to

Statewide Landfill Cleanup Initiative
New Sites for 2000

Site Name	Municipality	County
Bergen County Landfill	Leonia Borough	Bergen
Fazzio Landfill	Bellmawr Borough	Camden
Fenimore Landfill	Roxbury Township	Morris
Foundations & Structures Landfill	Woodbine Borough	Cape May
Somerville Borough Landfill	Somerville Borough	Somerset
Stafford Township Landfill	Stafford Township	Ocean
Winslow Township Landfill	Winslow Township	Camden
Woodstown/Pilesgrove Landfill	Pilesgrove Township	Salem
Municipal Sanitary Landfill Authority 1-D *(started in State Fiscal Year 1999)*	Kearny Town	Hudson

Figure 10

determine the effects of landfill leachate on the surrounding environment and the amounts of greenhouse gases being emitted before appropriate remedial actions for each site can be established. During 2000, the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began reviewing the backgrounds of these eight landfills, including their disposal histories and, when available, past ground water, surface water and leachate sampling results. Additional sampling and field investigation work will be conducted at the eight landfills during the next two years and NJDEP will use data from these studies to determine which remedial measures (landfill cap, leachate collection system and/or landfill gas collection system) are required to properly close each site. The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation plans to begin the Remedial Design for each landfill in early 2002 and closure work at all eight sites is expected to be completed by 2009. The work conducted at the nine landfills by the publicly funded division has been primarily financed with money from the New Jersey Corporate Business Tax, which in 1996 was designated a permanent source of public funding for NJDEP site investigations and cleanups based on four percent of its annual revenues. NJDEP has authorized the expenditure of approximately $1.93 million in Corporate Business Tax revenues to date to perform the preliminary investigation work at the eight new landfills and the Remedial Design work at MSLA 1-D Landfill. Additional expenditures from this

The Foundations & Structures Landfill in Cape May County is one of eight landfills where NJDEP's publicly funded division began preliminary site closure work in 2000.

funding source will be necessary to complete the landfill investigation and closure work.

The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation plans to begin preliminary investigation work at several other landfills in 2001, including the Henry Harris Landfill in Harrison Township, Gloucester County and the Carteret Borough Sanitary Landfill in Carteret Borough, Middlesex County. By implementing landfill closure measures at these sites, NJDEP is protecting the quality of life of New Jersey's residents, safeguarding water supplies and helping achieve the agency's goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the state to 3.5 percent below 1990 levels by 2005.

Potable well testing up in 2000

One of the most important functions of the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation is to evaluate drinking water quality from private potable wells near known and suspected contaminated sites and help arrange for installation of Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems when contaminant levels exceed New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The division increased the potable well testing that it conducted throughout the state during 2000, sampling approximately 950 private potable wells at 42 sites, up from an average of 500 wells at roughly two dozen sites a year from 1997 through 1999. Contamination exceeding Drinking Water Standards was detected in 13 percent of the wells sampled in 2000, and NJDEP is either confirming the contamination or has installed POET systems on the wells as either a permanent solution or an interim remedy until water lines can be extended to the properties.

Many of the potable well tests performed by the publicly funded division during 2000 were done to investigate unknown source potable well contamination cases that were discovered by the local health authorities and brought to the attention of NJDEP. The publicly funded division investigates these cases when five or more private potable wells within 1,000 feet of one another are contaminated with related compounds at levels exceeding standards from an unknown source, or when one or more wells is contaminated above standards from a known source and the responsible party is uncooperative. NJDEP retests suspect wells to confirm local heath departments' findings and conducts additional potable well sampling throughout the area until the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the affected wells has been defined. In most cases, a

A NJDEP field sampling technician collects a potable water sample from a home for analysis of volatile organic compounds.

separate investigation is later performed to identify possible sources of the contamination.

Also, a significant number of potable wells were sampled during 2000 as part of the publicly funded division's initiative to evaluate private potable wells in close proximity to historic Ground Water Impact Areas (GWIAs) that NJDEP addressed in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Begun in 1997, the purpose of this effort is to determine whether ground water contamination at these sites has spread to previously unaffected wells so that these wells may be equipped with POET systems or connected to public water lines. This will continue to be a focus of the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation for the next few years, until private potable wells near all of the approximately 100 GWIAs scheduled for review have been evaluated and appropriate actions taken.

Other private potable wells that the publicly funded division tested in 2000 were sampled as part of site investigations to determine whether they had been affected by a release of hazardous substances at a nearby contaminated site, such as a gas station or industrial property. Some were sampled as part of monitoring programs for private potable wells located at the perimeters of previously established CKEs, to protect the drinking water supplies of nearby residents. Still others were tested as part of investigations to identify potentially responsible parties for unknown source ground water contamination cases.

The importance of testing potable wells for contaminants was underscored by New Jersey's Private Well Testing Act, which was signed by Acting Governor DiFrancesco in March 2001. When the act goes into full effect in late 2002, certain real estate transactions involving properties with private potable wells will be subject to mandatory well testing. Sale of real property where potable water is supplied by a private well at the property, or sale of real property where the potable water supply is a well with fewer than 15 service connections or does not regularly serve an average of 25 people daily at least 60 days a year will be covered under the Act. The Act will require water from these private potable wells be tested for a range of parameters, including volatile organic compounds and lead, and the buyer and the seller must be notified of the test results in writing before closing of the title may take place. The law will also require owners of rental properties with private wells to test for specific contaminants and other parameters every five years and to provide this information to their tenants. The testing triggered by this new law is likely to reveal previously unknown areas of ground water contamination that will warrant further investigation by the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation and local health authorities.

Treatment systems, water lines installed

As noted above, when the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation determines that a private well at a residence or commercial property is contaminated above Drinking Water Standards, it will ensure that the well is equipped with a POET system to reduce the contamination to acceptable levels. This may be done as an interim remedy until a public water line can be extended to the property or as a permanent solution if a water line is not a feasible option. NJDEP's Environmental Claims Administration (ECA) in the Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation administers the installation and maintenance of POET systems at private properties using money from the New Jersey Spill Fund and oversees the monitoring and maintenance of the units to ensure they continue to operate effectively. The installation, monitoring and maintenance of the

A NJDEP field sampling technician uses the Global Positioning System (GPS) to determine the latitude and longitude of a potable well at a ground water contamination area.

POET systems are performed by private contractors under the supervision of ECA at no charge to the property owners. ECA authorized the installation of approximately 260 POET systems on private potable wells throughout New Jersey in 2000 after either the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation or the homeowners found well contamination, and oversaw the monitoring and maintenance of nearly 1,000 systems during this time.

The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation will help extend public water lines to a potable well contamination area if a water supply alternatives analysis indicates this is a cost-effective option, or may provide partial funding based on projected POET system maintenance costs if a municipality opts to install water lines. During 2000, NJDEP facilitated installation of public water lines at the Independence Township Ground Water Contamination site in Warren County, where private potable wells at approximately 50 residences were contaminated with chlorinated volatile organic compounds and POET systems had been in use since the early 1990s. The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation provided $4 million in Hazardous Discharge Bond Fund money to install public water lines to replace the contaminated wells and other private potable wells that were at risk of becoming contaminated in the future. The Township installed the water lines under a "third party contract" with NJDEP, which allowed local officials to have primary control of the project. Approximately 150 homes were connected to the water lines and the wells at these properties sealed when the project was completed. Several similar publicly funded water line installation projects are underway or scheduled to begin in 2001 in other parts of the state.

The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation also helps address contaminated municipal supply wells when the source of the ground water contamination is unknown, or if the responsible party is not willing or able to pay for installation of a treatment system at the well field. In 2000, the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation facilitated the installation of an air stripper at the Essex Fells Water Department Well 13 in West Caldwell Borough, Essex County to treat volatile organic contamination from an unknown source. NJDEP provided $215,000 in Hazardous Discharge

Bond Fund money to pay for the treatment system, which was installed by Essex Fells Borough under a third party contract.

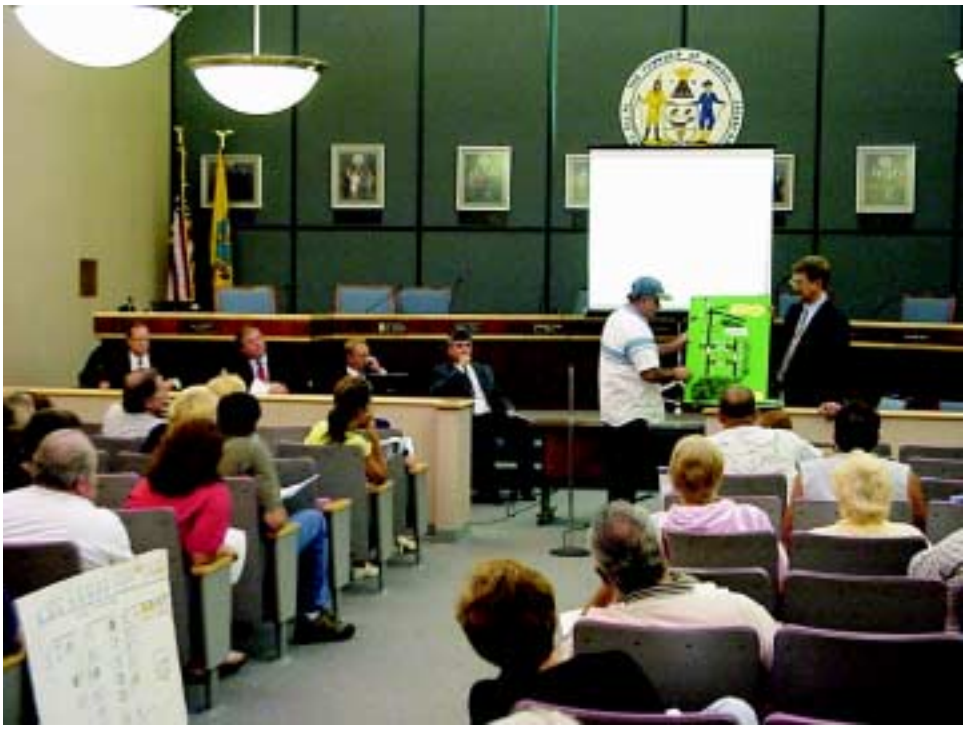
Community involvement activities

The Site Remediation Program's Bureau of Community Relations is responsible for informing communities of remedial activities in their neighborhoods. During 2000, the Bureau of Community Relations held 10 public meetings or briefings related to Superfund and non-Superfund sites. Issues discussed included proposed cleanup actions, water line and POET system installation projects and other topics. For example, in July 2000 NJDEP held a public meeting in Monroe Township, Gloucester County to discuss the planned installation of public water lines in the Woods of Williamstown-East development (also known as the Eastwoods development) to replace contaminated private potable wells. NJDEP also held a public meeting in Tabernacle Township, Burlington County in November 2000 to discuss its recommendations to address contaminated soil and ground water at the Noble Oil Company site.

The Bureau of Community Relations also disseminated written materials regarding remedial activities at contaminated sites in the state, mailing and handing out more than 3,500 informational documents and related materials to interested parties during 2000. These included fact sheets and public meeting notices that provided residents and officials with firsthand information on the progress of remedial activities in their communities. In addition, the Bureau of Community Relations' **Site Information Program** responded to more than 3,000 requests for lists of contaminated sites and maps showing contaminated site locations (see page xxxi for more details on this service). When requested, the Bureau of Community Relations also provided information to media representatives on the investigation and cleanup of various sites. In addition, the Site Remediation Program staff participated in outreach activities and conducted training at various conferences and other events to help explain the remedial process to the public.

Other documents available

The Site Remediation Program also publishes a *Known Contaminated Sites in New Jersey* report, which is a compilation of 12,648 sites with confirmed contamination that are being addressed by NJDEP with



NJDEP representatives explain a planned water line to residents of a community where several private potable wells have become contaminated with mercury and volatile organic compounds.

public funds or by private parties with NJDEP oversight. This report, which was last released in April 2001, is available on the Site Remediation Program's web page and in printed format upon request. The Site Remediation Program also publishes an *Annual Report* that details legislative and regulatory actions and privately and publicly funded cleanups over the past year, and an annual brownfield redevelopment update that highlights recent remedial activities and reuse projects at brownfield sites across the state.

Other documents available for parties interested in the remediation of contaminated sites in New Jersey include: the *SRP News* (published periodically), *Guidance Document for Remediation of Contaminated Soils* (1998), *Alternative Ground Water Sampling Techniques Guide* (1994), *Field Analysis Manual* (1994), and *Field Sampling Procedures Manual* (1992). Regulations and technical guidance documents also are available.

For more information about NJDEP's Site Remediation Program, contact the Bureau of Community Relations at (609) 984-3081 or visit the program's web page at http://www.state.nj.us/dep/srp.

The Site Information Program

The Site Information Program is a free service offered by the Site Remediation Program that provides potential home buyers, real estate agents, nonprofit housing organizations, financial institutions, developers and other individuals involved in real estate transactions in New Jersey with specific information on known contaminated sites near their properties of interest. Administered by the Bureau of Community Relations, the Site Information Program employs NJDEP's Geographic Information System (GIS), a computerized mapping system that contains the names and locations of more than 10,000 sites on the New Jersey Known Contaminated Sites List, as well as other environmental information. By entering the address of a particular property or its approximate location into the GIS program, the Department generates a map that shows the locations of all known contaminated sites within a half mile or a mile radius of that property, as depicted below. The requestor is also provided with a list of Known Contaminated Sites for the municipality their property of interest is located in. General information about contaminated sites, referrals to other units within NJDEP and detailed fact sheets for Superfund sites and other high profile sites can also be obtained through this outreach and education program. The Site Information Program can be contacted toll free at 800-253-5647.